PLEASANT DAY.

BUILDINGS STRUCK IN BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY-A WHOLE FAMILY SHOCKED-HAIL-STONES AS BIG AS MARBLES ON

THE FERRYBOATS. A short and severe thunderstorm that nobody asked for or desired passed over Manhattan Island early last evening, after an exceedingly comfortable and welcome summer day. The morning dawned so promisingly that almost every wheelman who looks forward to Sunday for a weekly trip into the country got into his bicycle clothes and sallied forth

The storm that finally arrived could be seen gathering across the North River for some hours before it swept over the island. The air was comfortable, the heat being moderate and the humidity not great. But for all that the storm was a heavy one

It was also a peculiar one in several ways. As it travelled across the North River the clouds hung so low that their fringes almost seemed to trail in the water, and the lightning, which was sharp and frequent, seemed to strike every time it flashed. As the storm swept over the island the flashes grew more frequent and vivid, and the reports followed almost at once upon the

The rain fell heavily for a few minutes, but the storm lasted only a little more than half an hour, and while it was raining heavily in New-York it was almost clear in Brooklyn. At the height of the storm some fine hall fell, and that which fell upon the ferryboats in the river was as large as small marbles. The wind rose during the five minutes of the storm to a rapidity of fortyeight miles an hour, and the craft in the river heeled well over before the blast. Only .60 of an inch of rain fell

At Manhattan Beach a peculiar speciacle was afforded. The clouds hung almost to the face of the water, and it was nearly as dark as night. A deluge seemed momentarily imminent, but no rain fell. An hour after the storm began the stars were shinng clearly.

Jersey City suffered severely from the storm When it was at its height, lightning struck and set fire to a two-story frame stable in Washburn Brothers' brickyard, at the foot of Jersey-The building was burned to the ground, but the horses it contained were saved. The damage is estimated at \$1.500. Most of the streets were flooded, and there was considerable

minor damage.

A three-story brick house at No. 17 Twenty-seventh-st. Brooklyn, owned by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell and occupied by Mrs Catherine Healey, was struck by the lightning. The whole household was shocked, and for a time great excitement prevailed, but no one was injured. The house was dariaged to the extent of

EDWARD PARKER DEACON INSANE.

HE HAS BEEN TAKEN TO THE M'LEAN HOSPITAL IN WAVERLY, MASS.

Boston, Aug. 22 - Edward Parker Deacon, who or February 17, 1892, killed Emile Abelilo in Mrs. Dea-February 17, 182, Kined Edited School, was committee con's apartments at Cannes, France, was committee to the McLean Hospital at Waverly on Saturday. Mr. Deacon came to Boston on Thursday last from Narragansett Pier, accompanied by his valet and E. L. Peck, a nurse.

They registered at the Hotel Bellevue in Bea-

Mr. Deacon acted poculiarly soon after registering

and seemed far from being in his right mind. Or Thursday night he grew violent, Blake, of Pemberton Square, who has

charge of Mr. Deacon's property as trustee, was summoned. It was not long before he arrived at conclusion that Mr. Deacon had become violently insune, and he sent for Dr. Jelly, an expert It was thought advisable to send Mr. Deacon to

the McLean Hospital as a precautionary measure. When there he quieted down and appeared contented. He looked haggard and worn, and seemed only a shadow of his former self. His hallucination is that enemics seek to do him harm, and the hospital influence seems to have relieved his mind on

## MURDERED BY DEPOSITORS.

CASHIER AT SHEPHERD, MICH.

Detroit Aug. 22 -A dispatch to "The Free Press

Sheriff Mogg, Deputy Sheriff Estee, Prosecuting Attorney McNamara, with several other county offi-cers, held a meeting to-day at Mount Pleasant to make further plans for the capture of the murder murderers. It is rumored that three prominent men in this vicinity are the murderers, but the officers ill not divulge the names.

"The suspects are watched every moment, day

and night, and cannot escape. Arrests are likely to take place at any moment. There is great exchement among the people here and at Mount Pleasant, and lynching has been suggested. It is thought officers would not care to make arrests a this hour, as they could not protect their prisoners against the summary vengeance of the people. The prosecuting attorney says that Cashler

Stroubles, a few minutes before his death, gave him the names of three men whom he positively identified as among his assailants. They are well-known residents of Isabella County, and are depositors at the Shepherd Bank.

It is said that, fearing the bank would fail, the depositors demanded their money of the cashier and killed him when he refused to give it up.

## MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

BUT IT DIDN'T SOOTHE THE SAVAGE WASPS. From The San Antonio Express.

From The San Antonio Express.

The plane was an old Steinway grand. It had not been used for months. The company had arrived in town but a short time before the performance began, hence there had been no time to test the instrument. Nevertheless, the professor boldly opened wise the lids of the long unused grand and then sat down to the keys. The first touch convinced him that the notes were still clear and strong, and that whatever defects in tune there might be would be slight, so he began the soul-inspiring selection.

Now it happened that in all the months in which

touch convinced him that the notes were still clear and strong, and that whatever defects in tune there might be would be slight, so be began the soul-inspiring selection.

Now it happened that in all the months in which the plano had remained thoused a colony of yellow-jacket wasps had industriously built themselves a home in the shape of a nest as large as a good-sized saucer. The soft planissimo preluce to the selection gently awoke the wasps from their sweet dreams. But when the soft pedal was released and the notes grew vigorous and the plano began to reverberate to the heavier passages, the disturbed wasps suspected danger. They curied their backs and stretched and shook their gauzy wings victously. But the professor, unheedful of the fact that the music, far from soothing the savage breasts of the victous wasps ambushed within that plano, was rousing their fre, played on. From planissimo to plano and from piano with one bound to fortissimo the composition ran. All the while the wasps fluttered their wings wickedly, victously, and all the while the professor played. Now came the climax, now he was throwing together vast handfuls of notes in the basso profundo region of the instrument. Just as the Steinway grand was beliching forth from its innermost soul the musical thunder of that great Wagnerian opera, the vengence-hunting army of yellow-jacket wasps swent out of the beleding instrument with a buzzing war song, down the hallway and upon the audience Suddenly soul-rending shrieks resounded through the hall. Men and women were striking about their heads. Benches were upset and a general stamped for windows and doors ensued. Over the terrible uproor a shrill, piping voice could be heard shrieking. 'Sharile come mit' Ach du lieber Gott' Sharile, come mit'.

Long before the outrased burghers of Kerrylle were up a little band of men with busgage galore wended their way out of town and sat down on the railway track. They were the stereopticomens of the plant of the wended their way out of town under cover of n

GOOD WORK APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I want to thank you for the excellent reports in The Tribune of the Northfield Convention think, also, that the Woman's Page is a great improvement.

Annandale, N. J., Aug. 16, 1897.

B. A. M.

Hood's Often change the whole aspect of Pills life by their prompt, healthful action upon the stomach, kidneys and bowels. They actually make life worth living. 25c.

## LIGHTNING, HAIL AND RAIN OF THE PREACHER THE Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes.

SEAL HERDS SHRINKING.

DR. JORDAN BRINGS BACK AN'INTEREST ING REPORT FROM BEHRING SEA.

EVIL EFFECTS OF PELAGIC SEALING OF FORMER YEARS JUST NOW BECOMING APPARENT-

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.-Dr. David Starr Jordan, Commissioner-in-Chief of the fur-seal investigations, with George A. Clark, secretary of the Commission, arrived in Seattle on the revenue cutter Rush, Captain W. H. Roberts commanding, and passed through Portland today on his way to San Francisco. The party left Unalaska on the morning of August 13. Dr. Jordan reports the satisfactory completion of the summer's investigations by the two Com-

Mr. Macoun, the Canadian Commissioner, had already left the Pribyloff Islands, and the British Commissioner, Professor Thompson, was about to leave on H. M. S. Amphion, Mr. Lucas, of the American Commission, remained behind for a week or ten days and will go direct to San Francisco on the steamer Del Norte. President Jordan said, speaking directly regarding the results of his latest investigations:

"The breeding grounds show a shrinkage of about 15 per cent over the conditions of last season, and the hunting grounds a shrinkage of 33 per cent. This is about what was predicted by the American Commission last year, and the conclusions are fully vindicated in all important regards.

"The primary cause of shrinkage of females on the breeding grounds is the pelagic catch of last fall and this spring. To this is added the loss due to starvation of orphaned pups in 1894, which should this year have lived to give birth to their first pups. This starvation in 1894, affect ing, as it did, in a like measure the male herd, is the cause of the diminution of the killable seals on the hunting grounds.

"The decline of the herd is everywhere more distinctly marked than it was last year, owing to the effects of the resumption of pelagic killing in Behring Sea after the modus vivendi of For 1898 the shrinkage will be still greater, through the destruction in 1894 of unborn pups with impregnated females killed. Thus the evil effects of pelagic sealing in any particular year are still more clearly felt three and four years after. Even if pelagic sealing should be stopped at once, the decline of the herds must go on until after 1900, because of the after effect, due to the destruction of nurs-

the after effect, due to the destruction of nursing and unborn offsprings.

"The pelagic fleet in Behring Sea numbers about twenty-nine vessels, as against sixty-eight last year. The report of the catches are unprofitable. No seizures have been made.

"The only new fact discovered this year has been that a parasitic worm infesting the sandy rock areas is the cause of a large part of the early mortality among pups which was ascribed in a general way last year to trampling.

"The early mortality as a whole shows a decrease relative to the decreased number of

crease relative to the decreased number of

be begun after September 1, will be carried on by Colonel Murray, chief agent on the islands, and E. F. Farmer, electrician. The skins of the branded cows returned this year to the islands show clearly the permanency of the mark and its efficiency to render the skin unsalable without injury to the animal or to the herd. Branding has the same effect upon the fur seal herd that branding calves or shearing sheep has on the classes of animals. The idea that the seals might be driven away by branding is sheer non-

"The catch of the schooner from the Japanese coast, reported to have taken branded skins there, was examined in Oonalaska, by Captain Hooker, and no such skins were found. Nor were any branded skins known to have been

taken on the Asiatic coast. The seals frequenting this coast have a distinct species.

"The salt lagoon on St. Paul Island has been fenced and the males too young to be killed this year will be herded there until the close of

SETTLED AFTER COSTLY LITIGATION.

THE DAVIS ESTATE IN MONTANA SHRUNK FIVE

MILLION BOLLARS IN SEVEN YEARS. Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 22.-A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Butte, Mont., says: "It was an-nounced yesterday by the attorneys interested in finally been settled by compromise and that the val-uable estate, which has been reduced by about 5.000, 600 in seven years' litigation, will shortly be dis-tributed among the various heirs and claimants."

BUYERS IN TOWN.

Isaac Foller's Sons & Co. Cincinnati, Ohlo-W Segal, clothing, Marlborough, B. Segal, clothing, Mariborough,
D. Baird & Son Louisville, Ky.—W. J. Baird,
millinery; Miss M. Whelan, millinery, No. 622 Broadway, Mariborough,
Joel Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Fred Nassauer, representing; Miss E. Kraemer, millinery;
A. D. Gutman, toys; No. 79 Grand-st. Mariborough.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio-J. R. Johnston drygoods, etc., No. 55 White-st. Marlborough. M. H. Solomon Cheimath, Ohio-Furnishing goods, No. 512 Broadway, Marlborough.

R. Fishblate, Greensboro, N. C.-Clothing, borough. M. & N. Friedman, Grand Rapids, Mich.-M. Friedman, drygoods, etc.; Miss O. T. Kelly, millin-

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cineinnati, Ohio-T. Cohn, woollens, No. 49 Worth-st. Vendome. Weston & Hill Company, Manchester, N. H.-F. W. Weston, drygoods, etc. Vendeme.

Youker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa -I, Youker, cloaks and sults, No. 56 Franklin-st, Vendome, Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass -G. H. Allen, millinery, No. 2 Walker-st, St. Cloud. Kleinbaus & Simon-on, Louisville, Ky.-H. Klein-haus, clothing. Hoffman. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.-E. E. Parker, millinery, No. 51 Leonard-st. Hoff-

Kuon & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.-A. S. Kohn, dry-goods, etc. Hoffman.

goods, etc. Hoffman.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, III.—Colby
Davies, dress goods: C. H. Mengel, dress goods;
No. 115 Worth-st. Hoffman.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, III.—J. Mayer,
sliks and velvets, No. 115 Worth-st. Hoffman. B. Lowenstein & Bros., Memphist Tenn.-L. B. McElroy, silks and velvets, No. 51 Leonard-st.

G. McKelvey & Co., Youngstown, Ohio.-E. G. Miller, domestics, cloaks and suits, No. 335 Broadway, Grand.

way, Grand.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.—Alexander
Leith, cloaks and suits, No. 55 White-st.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.—John Porteous, drygoods, etc., No. 55 White-st. Abeles & Mahler, Milwaukee, Wis.-F. E. Abeles, woollens, Imperial.

L. A. Witherill & Co., Syrncuse, N. Y.-L. A. Witherill, drygoods, etc. Imperial. William Hengerer Company, Buffalo, N. Y.-C. Hengerer, carpets, No. 377 Broadway, Imperial.

A. A. Storey, Lowell, Mass.-Cloaks and suits, Imperial.

Marshall Fleid & Co., Chicago, Ill,-G. E. Bur-gesser, furs, No. 194 Worth-st. Holland. S. Klein, Chicage, Ill.-Drygoods, etc., No. 406 Broadway, Helvedere,

Kalamazoo Pants and Overalls Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.-G. Rosenbaum, piece goods, No. 372 Broadway. Belvedore. edman, Pensacola, Fla.-Drygoods, etc.

William Barr Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.-William Rutledge, hosiery, No. 621 Broadway. Mo.—William Rutledge, hosiery, No. 621 Broadway, Union Square.

J. Horne & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.—J. C. Murrsy, linens and white goods, No. 45 Lispenard-st. St. Denis.

R. Healy, Woreester, Mars.-Cloaks and suits; W. R. Findlay, cloak and suits; Miss B. F. Flynn, cloaks and suits. St. Denis.

Brosnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.—J. D. Brosnan, drygoods, etc.; D. D. Bresnan, drygoods, etc.; J. F. Reynolds, drygoods, etc. St. Denis.

The Fair, Cincinnati, Ohio—I. Reinach, millinery, Albert. J. H. Frank, Gallipolis, Ohio-Clothing, Albert. Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.-J. S. Boxer, ossery. Albert.

Washington, August 22.
THE PLANTER AND THE PREACHER.—The case of President Andrews of Brown University reminds an Alabaman here of a parley which took place in his State several years ago between a planter and a colored preacher. "The planter," h "had a large estate, which stood greatly in need of drainage. Hands were scarce. Finally he thought of a negro preacher who ministered to a flock in the neighborhood. The preacher lived in a small cabin, and cultivated a few acres of ground for himself. But he appeared to be his own master, and the planter hesitated about offering him a job which would make him a ditcher in the fields. However, in a delicate way he submitted the matter. 'Brother Johnson,' he said, 'I want some ditches dug, and hands are scarce. you care to undertake any work like that? I mean, of course, if the members of your flock don't

Brother Johnson bowed and replied: 'I'm a plain man, sir, an' ain't above work. De great Paul worked at his trade. De great Peter was a fisher-

man, sir, an am and an analysis of the worked at his trade. De great Peter was a fisherman. It wouldn't shame me a bit, sir, to take a spade and go into your field and let all de world see me diggin' a ditch.

"That is a praiseworthy sentiment, Brother Johnson, replied the planter, 'and it increases my respect for you. But, of course, you must consider your flock. They may not agree with you. They may object to seeing their pastor laboring in that way. I'll tell you what we'll do—you begin, and if there is any serious objection offered you can give up the ditching.

"Brother Johnson thought a moment and then said: 'Or, if you make de pay for ditchin' enough. I mought give up de preachin.

"If these silver men will make it worth Brother Andrews's while, he might give up teaching."

MR. MCKINLEY'S TARHEEL ADVISER Senor Pritchard's private secretary is J. Wiley Shook, who halls from the mountain region of North Carolina, in which State he is well known as a newspaper man, as well as a vigorous Republican, with views which he is always ready to express and advocate in a breezy manner. He is said to be the writer of more letters to the President on the subject of office, giving him advice respecting the Civil Service, than, perhaps, any other man. He believes that it is his right, as it is assuredly his great pleasure, to let Mr. McKinley, he admires a most extravagantly, know what the Republicans of the old North State think about keeping Democrats in office. Said he to a Tribune correspondent yesterday:

The President is a great man and a good man. have been one of his most zealous friends, and there are lots of 'em as zealous as myself in the We have borne the burden and the heat of the day and we think we ought to have the offices. I have addressed several letters to the President, through the North Carolina newspapers, officer. I have been mighty good rending. I tell you. The solid Republicans approve the sentiment in those epistles, as sure as you're alive. I know your paper's against us on the Civil Service question, and I would like to have the opportunity to convince you that I am right on that great subject. I am here to-day to get a good Republican put in a National bank receivership in place of a Democrat. Deputy Controller Coffin went down to Asheville and on some recommendation made a Democrat named Powell receiver of the suspended bank there. It never ought to have been done, and my purpose is to get it undone. Senator Pritchard recommends that Powell's displaced and Virgil S. Lusk, a fire-tried Republican of ability and standing, be substituted immediately."

A RELIC OF "FORT THURBER."-"What is that?" asked a new policeman of a veteran of the force the other day, as he pointed to a curiouslooking object on a dray which was passing down

"Why, don't you know what that is? It is one of the senity-boxes that were scattered about the grounds of the White House during the last Administration. Four Thurber' has been recently dismantled, and what you see is one of the relies."

PROSPERITY IN "WHOLESALE LOTS."-Sen-PROSEERITY IN WHOLDSALE 1918 — Sch-ntor Carter, of Montana, came in last evening and registered at the Arlington. He has been spending the summer on the coast of Maine, and comes back looking as robust as an athlete. He smiled when "The Post" renorter asked him his views on pros-perity, and, making a sweeping gesture, remarked that it was here in wholesale lots, and was perme-ating every nook and corner of the land.

HE HEARD NANSEN - When in London some onths ago I had the pleasure of hearing Nansen. the great Arctic explorer, lecture," said W. H. Trumbull, of Chicago, at the Riggs, "The cost of the price to hear his vivid descriptions. He speaks with an English accent, but very clearly and correctly. One of the most pathetic things he told about was the killing of his pet dogs for food. He hadn't the heart to commit the deed, and delegated it to others. The clothing worn by Nansen and his party was on exhibition for some weeks in London. I imagine that the same sort of garments are in fashion in the Kloudike for the larger part of the year. When once put on they are not removed for months." price to hear his vivid descriptions. He speaks

AN APPRECIATIVE BRITON .- "One may read rect idea of the country and the people," said Joseph S. Peck, of Liverpool, England, to a "Post" doseph S. Peck, of Liverpool, England, to a "Post" reporter at the Shoreham. "I came in order to see just how things looked in America, and shall ever be glad of the visit. I am delighted with all I have seen and experienced. Undoubtedly this is the greatest country in the world. There is so much to admire and commend that it is hard to particularize. I like your steam radioods immensely, and your palabilal hotels are grand beyond description. It seems to me that the Americans have studied how to get comfort out of life until they have reduced it to a science. And the way the people over here seem willing to pay for that comfort is astonishing to a Briton."

big business boom has struck St. Louis," said Harvey P. Miller, a broker of that city, at the Willard, "Last year, and for several years previous, wholesalers and jobbers in St. Louis had to look for orders, with poor chances of getting them, but now we are humming. The great diffi-Clerks in the large houses of every line are worked overtime, and the Saturday half-hoilday has been done away with on account of the rush of business. Prices have advanced in all things, especially in provisions. For instance, Michigan ships us lots of beans, which have jumped from 15 cents to \$1.19 per bushel, or a difference of \$125 per car, in twenty days. The same is true of dried fruits. Whether this is due to the tariff or not I cannot say, but it is a fact, and, of course, we are rejoired."

POLICE STILL LOOKING FOR WARNER. Albert S. Warner, the New-York lawyer who apnapping of little Johnny Conway, of Albany, did not appear at his office. No. 1,289 Broadway, esterday, or anywhere else in New-York City The story told the District Attorney by William N. Loew, another lawyer, as to Warner's previous ringements as to prospective kidinappings and other stories told by his associates seem to strengthen the statements made by Blake and Hardy in Albany that he was the arch conspirator in the case.

A number of people, former clients of Warner, called at the office vestering and told one of the tenants of the alleged wroms that Warner had done them. One man said that Warner had collected \$150 for him for work performed and materials formished and had kept the money. Thinking that the detectives were still stationed at the office of Warner, two men appeared who refused to give their names and said that they had received an offer of a large sum of money from Warner to engage in a kidnapping case. The men thought that it was a woman that Warner wanted to have abducted, from the way he talked. They were told to go to Police Headquarters and tell their story. The story told the District Attorney by William N. dew, another lawyer, as to Warner's previous states nents as to prospective klinappings and other

From The Seattle Times.

The town of New-Kamilchie, in Mason County, will soon coase to exist, except in name. At present the town sile presents a deserted appearance, All the buildings, except one store and hotel, are vacated, and many have either been torn down or moved away. The town site is owned by the Port Blakely Mill Company, as well as all the buildings. A month ago a railroad hal its terminus there. Now there is nothing left except the right of way and a few old ties. The rails were taken up and the roundhouse, machineshops and everything were moved away. Two miles and a half further up the hay is the new town and the terminus of the railroad, which handles more sawlogs than any other railroad in the State. The railroad is owned by the Blakely Mill Company, and they dump millions of feet of logs in the water each year. The new town has not yet received its name, but, nevertheless, it has its importance.

A gang of house-movers went over a short time ago and proceeded to move the buildings to the new terminus of the railroad. These buildings were taken down to the beach and loaded on scows and towed avay. Five residences in all have been taken to the new town, which some call the "roilway," because there is where the logs are rolbed from the cars into the bay. Two large houses are now being placed on scows and will be towed to Port Blakely, a distance of eighty miles. The houses are two stories in height and are forty feet long, and placed on scows heing towed up the river, they look very pretty. At the same sixe will be taken to Blakely—then the town will not amount to much.

The what will be attacked next, and the large will not amount to much. From The Seattle Times.

not amount to much.

what will be attacked next, and the large houses will be moved to "rollway." After J. S. Menken Company, Memphis, Tenn.—C. E. Crosby, notions, No. 115 Worth-st. Affect.

Carson, Pitie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Miss Regreton, millinery, Mass Marsion, representing, Miss Schoe representing, No. 115 Worth-st. Albert.

The hospitalities and journeys of GAS FIGHT IN INDIANA. the Summer season offer occasions for the expression of sentiment or acknowledgment of courtesy, in gifts, which, while they may be of moderate cost, must be perfect in taste and

workmanship. The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, are prepared with some exclusive novelties made especially to meet these requirements.

### Gorham Mfg. Co. SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane,

HAD TO SEEK A MARKET ABROAD.

HOW THE WILSON LAW AFFECTED AMER-ICAN MANUFACTURERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 22.-It is now practicable to exoine the claim made by the advocates of a low tariff that the Wilson Tariff law made an increased market abroad for American manufacturers and thus was advantageous to them. The opportunity which is offered to examine this question is furnished by the publication by the Treasury Department of its monthly summary for June, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and thus

ractically completes the record of the Wilson law That the exportation of manufactured articles did der the Wilson law is undoubtedly true But that the importation of manufactured articles increased very much more than the exportation is The exportation of manufactured goods in the fiscal year 1897 was, in round numbers 62,660,000 greater than in the last year under the McKinley law, 1894, the figures for these two year being respectively, 1894, \$183,722,808, and 1897, \$276,-The importation of manufactured goods during the same period increased \$146,000,000, total imports of manufactured goods in 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, being \$158,32),136, and in 1897, the last year of the Wilson law, \$304,647,104.

it is thus apparent that the importation of manufactured goods practically doubled under the Wilson law, since 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, and it is not surprising that the bringing in of over \$300,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum drove the manufacturers of the United States seek a market abroad at whatever price they could get, as the only means of escaping the neces

sity of closing their factories.

Another interesting point to be determined in regard to this question of expertation of manufactgard to this question of expertation of manufactured articles under the Wilson law is whether the Wilson law than it had been under the McKinley law. The subjoined table gives the experiations in the fiscal years 1891, 1894 and 1897 of manufactures of the United States; 1894, it will be remembered, was the last year under the McKinley law, and by comparing the growth from 1894 to 1897 under the Wilson law, three years, with the growth from 1891 to 1894, under the McKinley law, also three years, it is easier to determine whether the proportionate growth in export of manufactures was any greater under the Wilson than under the McKinley law.

The exportations of manufactured goods during the fiscal years in question are given below. The list includes the important groups or classes of articles exported where the amount in the end in many cases the percentage of gain in exportation was much as \$1,000,000. It will be seen that in many cases the percentage of gain in exportation was much greater during the three years of the operation of the McKinley law than in the Inited States in the fiscal years 1891, 1894 and 1897, the period between 1891 and 1894 being under the McKinley law, and that from 1894 to 1897 under the Wilson law.

McKinley law Wilson law period—period ared articles under the Wilson law is whether th

| Period | Period | 1801 | 1804 | 1807 | 1807 | 1807 | 1808 | 1808 | 1807 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 1808 | 180 1.236.243 1.461.842 1.807.142 1,534,277 24,220,264 5,676,936 13,278,847 14,223,429 19,161,446 Marble stone etc. man
ufactures of S45,154 1,054,814 1,783,486

Musical instruments 1,326,389 972,598 1,275,717

Vegetable oils 1,229,159 1,900,634 3,233,187

Vegetable oils 1,229,159 1,900,634 3,233,187

Tobacco, manufactures of 1,050,788 2,296,411 1,768,962

Surar and molassee 7,069,788 2,296,411 1,768,962

Wood, manufactures of 5,887,267 6,773,724 3,492,416

Cycles and parts of 1,855,769 1,760,632 3,760,5323

Cycles and parts of 1,500,278 42,877,497 38,384,314

Solo leather B0 37,501,278 42,877,497 38,384,314

Shin manufactures of 1,771,119,806 760,308,626 772,000,620

Naphtha gallons 12,171,147 15,555,754 4,249,028

The exports of bicycles began within a recent

MORE THAN 24 PER CENT GREATER THIS YEAR THAN THE PREVIOUS TWELVEMONTH.

Chicago, Aug. 22.-"The Timberman" gives the following summary of the year's lumber exports from all the United States ports:

from all the United States ports:

The quantity of our exports of forest products for the year ending June 20, 1887, as compared with those for the year ending June 20, 1887, shows an increase of slightly over 100 per cent, and, as compared with the average for the five years beginning June 20, 1886, shows an increase of a fraction less han 60 per cent. June 30, 1886, shows an increase of a fraction less than 60 per cent.

The total value of our exports of domestic forest and lumber products for the year ending June 30, 1877, as compared with the previous tweive months, was \$13,643,800, against \$11,947,108, or an increase of over 24 per cent.

over 24 per cent.

Our lumber exports to the United Kingdom for the years ending June 20, 1856 and 1857, have been is follows:

Sawn and hewn timber legs and tiler \$3,108 817 \$1,332,397 

During the year ending June 30, 1857, we furnished the Republic of Mexico with lumber to the value of \$2.181.098, against a value of \$1.811.477 for the preceding twelve months, an increase of over 25

Preceding tweete months, an increase of over so, per cent.

The average value of boards, deals and planks exported from the United States during the month of June, 1897, was \$16 13 per thousand feet, board measure, the highest price recorded. This is an increase of \$1.39 per thousand feet, board measure, over the average for the twenty-four months ending June 39, 1897, \$2.21 over the average for the year 1896-37, and \$1.54 over the average for 1895-36.

GOOD STORIES OF SEXATOR GEORGE. From The Chicago Times-Herald.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Though a learned lawyer, Senator George knew little of the ordinary things of life. He did not mix in society, and held it rather in contempt. An apocryphal story is told of him: He dined at a swell restaurant in Washington with a party of two Mississippians. One of them, glancing at the top of the card, saw the word "Menia," "What kind of a dish is "menoo"? he asked. The Senator laughed heartily. "Go back to the Yazoo delta, Hob," he said, "and stay there. Eat cracklin brend and drink buttermik. It's all you're fitted for." After the repast he called one of his companions asklo. "Say," he whispered anxiously. "What kind of truck is that menoo, anyhow?"

The dead man was eminently domestic and passionately loved his wife, who was one of the most charming women in a land of charming women. They were always together, and nearly all his success in life was due to her. His high ideals of duit to one's self and one's up to them. He had a beautiful home two miles from Carrollton, where, when not in Washington, he from Carrollton, where, when not in Washington, he from Carrollton, where, when not in Washington, he free he had one of the largest libraries in the South.

Mrs. George was deeply religious, and the Senator had been an agnoetic. She placed a neighboring Baptist minister upon his trail, and he got no peace. At meal times, in his library, in the field, on his visits to the county-seat, the minister bobbed up screnely and exhorted him to come into the fold. He grew tired. Once, while riding slowly home from Carrollton and reading his mail, the preacher burst out of the woods on his right hand and began. They came to a creek and crossed it. It was in the Senator's laaguage, "saddie-pocket deep," On the further bank he dismounted. "Git down." He got down. "Now," said George. "In tired o' bein' harried a promail encounter. "Git down." He got down. "Now," said George. "The tired o' bein' harried around the kentry like I was a cotton-tall rabbit an' you was a pack o' nigger dogs. Bap

WARRING COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL.

STORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIER-ING OF THE NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES

Indianapolis, Aug. 22 (Special).-The Indiana gas field is just now the scene of a pretty fight between opposing combinations of capital. The particular storm centres at present are Indianapolis and Peru, but the plan of battle is comprehensive and involves all that part of indiana where natura gas is sold for private consumption. When natural gas was first discovered in Indiana the Standard Oil interests and the coterie of capitalists known as the Brice syndicate were prominent in its develop ment. But it was too uncertain a matter for heavy investments, and the great bulk of the work of de veloping and piping the gas to the cities in the vicinity of the field fell upon those who had under-taken to do the work with popular subscriptions The business proved enormously profitable, and it built up a number of considerable fortunes.

In 1890 E. C. Benedict and his friends, com-monly known as "the Benedict crowd," the month known as the Benedict crowd. The "Jerzmanowski syndicate" and the "Central Trust clique" turned their attention to natural gas. They had been in artificial gas for years, and their operations in New-York Consolidated Gas, Chicago Gas and Weisbach Light and other similar corporations are well known to the financial world. Like all conservative capitalists they were afraid of natural gas, but thought I well worth while to try the experiment in Indian apolis, where a fuel gas plant would probably be even after the exhaustion of natural gas Then they had a theory that a single corporation conducting the artificial and natural gas plants of a city could practise certain economies and make money. Their enemies now intimate that one of these economies is to run natural gas through the retoris and mix it with artificial gas at the proportion of 70 per cent natural and 30 per cent artificial, and sell the product at the high price of artificial gas. If this were done it would be enormously profitable, for natural gas sells at 10 cents a thou-sand and artificial at \$1 25, but no evidence has ever been adduced that it was done, In Indianapoils the artificial gas plant and one of

the two natural gas plants were owned practically by the same people. An agent from New-York purchased the two for \$2,000,000. It was said at the time that the purchasers were the Jerzmanowski syndicate, but Baron Jerzmanowski soon retired to the background, and C. F. Dieterich came to the front as the head of the syndicate. The thing was an experiment, and Jerzmanowski had grown too rich to have his name connected with a failure While a few financiers have known that Benedict the Fergusons and others of "the Benedict crowd" were behind the deal, the general public has known nobody else in it than the Dieterich syndicate. When the deal was first begun Dieterich was not a capitalist of any magnitude, but was a gas expert who had long been in the employ of the Benedict people. They have done well by him during the ast ten years, and he has acquired considerable capital. The indunapolis experiment worked well. After paying \$2,000,000 for the plant the speculators bonded it for \$2,500,000, and let the bonds go to brokers at 90, with a bonus of \$300 stock with every \$1,000 bond. The stock was \$2,000,000, so that the sale of all the bonds with this bonus still left the promoters enough stock to control. The bonds went to customers at 95. They are thirty-year 6 per cents The interest has been promptly met, and the stock has paid a dividend of 12 per cent right along. The bonds were issued in 1890 and all floated by 1892, and the syndicate was ready to widen its operations in the Indiana field.

Within the next three years the artificial and natural gas plants in nearly all the larger towns in the northern part of the State were bought up and the same policy followed at indianapolis was pursued. They paid liberal prices for the proper-ties, but they loaded them still more heavily with securities, and have always succeeded in getting rid of the bonds. Mr. Brice and his associates were heavily interested in most of these properties and thought that they were unloading them at tremendous figures, but when they saw with what ease the new purchasers floated their bonds they

ease the new purchasers floated their bonds they got it into their heads that they had sold out too cheap. Mr. Brice very early found out what the new move meant, and, after allowing the newcomers to make half their purchases, squeezed them hard on the properties that we're necessary to complete the scheme.

However, the Benedict people went merrily on. The plants at Lebanon Frankfort and Crawfordsville, both artificial and natural, were taken in and reorganized as the Indiana Gas Company, with \$1,000.000 of bonds and \$1,000.000 of stock. In bonding these new properties they went a little further than they did in Indianapoils, and gave them a wider marsin over the purchase price. Next, the plants at Logansport, Peru and Decatur were taken in and organized as the Logansport and Wabash Valley (as Company, with bonds of \$1,750.000 and stock of \$1,750.000 Mr. Brice nermitted them to buy up Peru, Wabash and Decatur before his agent would talk about Logansport, and then, after they had issued their notices of the proposed reorganization, the price of the Logansport plant jumped at the rate of \$100.000 at ay while the negotiations

issued their notices of the proposed reorganization, the price of the Logansport plant jumped at the rate of \$10.000 a day while the negotiations were in progress.

Then they advanced upon Lafayette. Here the stock in the plants was widely distributed, and it cost them about \$100.000 to gather it in. The concern was floated, however, with \$1.000.000 of bonds and \$1.000.000 of stock. Then came the last and largest purchase outside of indianapolis. The Fort Wayne and Bluffton plants were purchased and consolidated, with \$2.000.000 of bonds and \$2.000.000 of stock. Some of these properties have paid better than others, but the interest upon all the bonds has been prompily met, and the stocks have yielded from \$10.12 per cent. Upon these properties, which cost the syndicate about \$5.000.000 in stock. They have floated the bonds, getting \$90 for them, and have given along with them some \$2.000.000 on stock. They have floated the bonds, getting \$90 for them, and have given along with them some \$2.000.000 on stock and still retaining over \$5.000.000 of the stock, enough to control the properties.

All this money-masking has excited some envy, and during the last year a strong combination has been effected to bear these securities. It is composed largely of the people who sold these plants to the syndicate. The head and front of it here is Allen M. Fletcher, who was almost the sole owner of the gas properties here. He and his brother are private bankers, representing another large aggregation of capital. Through the local newspaners here and in other cities they have raised the cry of cheaper gas, with such effect that both political parties took it up in Indianapolis and the Council passed an ordinance reducing the price of artificial gas from \$1.25 a thousand to 75 cents. The company has resisted this in the Federal courts and obtained a temporary injunction against the enforcement of the ordinance by giving a bond to insure rebates if the case goes against them. In Peru the franchise is about to expire, and they are

HUNTING FOR GOLD AND SOULS.

A MINER AND MISSIONARY GOING TO THE KLON-

DIKE From The San Francisco Call.

From The San Francisco Call.

C. H. Gale, a wealthy miner of Sonora, Tuolumne County, will sail for Dawson City on the Excessior, Gale is an old-timer, and is better known throughout the Coast as "Old Hank," a nickname which Mark Twain bestowed upon him in a San Andreas saloon many years ago.

Hank was also a friend of Bret Harte, and knew all of the shifty boys with guns in the early days. He has mined and owned mines in every quarter of the globe, and made money out of all of them. He is now at the Russ House, preparatory to sailing, and he tells why he is going North. Three months ago he was captured by the Salvation Army, and from a hardened sinner he has become a gentle and faithful Christian. It is not alone for gold that he braves the rigors of the Arctic winters, but to bear the flag of the army thither. He hopes to secure gold and at the same time establish posts of his adopted and beloved army in the most inhospitable parts of the North.

His farewell address, to be delivered to-morrow, is as follows, and is self-explanatory.

"Dear Brothers and Sisters of the Salvation Army: I came into your ranks about three months ago, and am now one of you. 'Old Hank,' as the hows call me in Sonora, was then a hard old casethat is to say, he was a heathen. But I never killed anybody nor robbed a widow or an orphan of a cent in all my life. Never stole a hog nor a sheep; yet you might say! was a tough critter. Yet, brothers and sisters, although I was on the source, I never had 'sunshine in my soul before. I never knew the glory of God nor the perfect beouty of His handlwork until I was captured by the Salvation Army. Yes, I was captured, and am now a willing palsoner, although I made a stubborn battle of resistance.

"I have travelled all over the world, brothers, and roughed it in every way imaginable, but I have never in all that time found God. Through the instrumentality of Captain Eda Beck and the army leaves the search for gold as usual, and there I will take the army sonas with me, because I know I will fri

Then say not goodby, but an revoir, for I come



# KNOX'S Fall Shapes

Gentlemen's

HATS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH, And for sale at the retail stores: 212 Broadway, Cor. Fulton St. 194 Fifth Ave. (5th Ave. Hotel).

Will be ready

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

340 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

191 State St., Chicago.

None Genuine Without the Trade-Mark.

## Summer Complaints

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF taken internally, from M to 60 drops in half a tumbler full of water, will in a few minutes cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Siecplessness, Sick Headache, Colle Flatulency and al Internal Pains. Apply to mosquite bites, stings of insects, sunburned to, for instant relief.

Fifty cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Be Sure to Cet "Radway's." ------

> **Message Rates** Suit all users of

---Flint's Fine Furniture. Great Clearance Sale

of summer novelties.

Telephone Service.

again, God helping me. In the mean time it will be my endeavor to establish a Salvation Army post in the Klondike region. To this end I will give my money, time and influence for the saving of souls through the Salvation Army.

"God bless you!

C. H. GALE."

THE WILSON MURDER MYSTERY.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE PUZZLED-PECUL IAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME. Philadelphia, Aug. 22.-There were no de

velopments to-day in the mystery surrounding the murder of Major William C. Wilson, the aged librarian, on Monday night last, and the case bids fair to take rank among the unsolved crimes of local history. Marion Stuyvesant, the mulatto, employed as a porter in Wilson's place, who was arrested yesterday, is still in custody, as is also the white woman with whom he lived The police admit that the circumstances which led them to suspect Stuyvesant of complicity in the crime are not of a tangible character, but they hope that he knows something which may shed further light on the case.

Both he and the woman have been subjected rigid examinations, but neither has made ployer in the store on the evening of the murder and went directly to his home, and that he knew nothing of the crime until he returned t

the library the following morning. The whole city has been deeply stirred by the murder, and the peculiar character of the old man himself has produced some strange theories. He was a confirmed bibliomaniac, seemingly with no other interest in life, since he lavished all the earnings of his prosperous library solely on his books, even depriving himself of necessaries of life. The library, which was patronized by the exclusive circles, occupied the first floor of & capacious building. Wilson lived alone in a bare

An established fact which adds interest to the mystery is that the old man was a con-firmed morphine fiend, and this is not the only abnormal condition in connection with habits, for the police are known to be work on other theories concerning which there he

THE RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT FAURE. St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.-It is a much-debated point whether Emperor Nicholas will remain here to receive M. Faure, the French President, or, at in the case of the reception of Emperor William, go to meet the squadron.

The Czur has apparently decided in favor of the

latter course.

London, Aug. 22—The St. Petersburg correspondLondon, Times" says that the Russian officers to
ent of "The Times" says that the Russian officers to
ent attached to the staff of M. Faure during his visit
will be of lower rank than those who were attached
to Emperor William, but there will be more of them. PROFESSOR SONN READS A PAPER. Moscow, Aug. 22 -At the second general assemhiy of the International Medical Congress to-day Professor Sonn, of Chicago, read a paper.

Everybody Should Have Miller Lamps They are Delightful to use, and Beautiful, a better light to rend or work by than gas or tricity, are no simple our patents) and safe a can use. If genuine MILLER Lamps are not for by dealers, don't take a substitute. You can then at our stores. We make all styles, over thousand varieties.

They make charming Wedding Gifts Miller's '97 Bicycle Lamp is Perfect. EDWARD MILLER & CO. Stablished 1844 28 & 30 W. Broadway, bet. Park Place and Barolay, N. T. (At 63 Pearl-81, Boston, in Meriden, Conn.)

Enropean Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS WILL AND Ficet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for

Hotel de Lille et d'Albion Between the Tuiteries Gardens, Place Vendome and New Opers, Advantageous arrangements for families, Beautiful Hall, Large Drawing Rooms, Electric Light, &c. Telegrams, "Littatbion." Paris, HENRY ABADIE,

capacious building. Wilson lived alone in a bare room on one of the upper floors, the rest of the house being vacant. The place is at No. 1,177 Walnut-st., in the centre of the city, and the murder was committed between 6 and 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

The old man's blood was spilled profusely, and many of the books on the first floor where his body was found, were bespattered. His head had been crushed in from the front until it was left a shapeless mass, even the eyes being undiscernible; teeth had been knecked out by the blows of the assassin's weapon, and the autopsy disclosed that thirteen ribs and the breastbone had been broken. In view of this horrible mutilation, and the apparent frenzy of the murderer while committing the crime, the robbery theory finds few believers.

An established fact which adds interest to